EXTRA HERALD.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The steamship Cambria, Captain Judkins, will leave Boston to-morrow, for Halifax and Liverpool, and her letter bags will close in this city this afternoon. Owing to the lateness of the hour of the arrival of the Southern mail, the mails will be kept open till half-past 4 o'clock.

In order to send the latest intelligence of occurrences on this continent, by this conveyance, we shall publish an Extra Herald, at two cents per copy, at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon. This late hour of issue will enable us to publish all the news that may reach us by the mails from Washington, New Orleans, &c. &c.

The Weekly Herald, at sixpence a copy, with a capital illustration of the wonderful performance of Sands and his children, at the Park Theatre, and he important news of the week, from Washington, Mexico and elsewhere, will be ready at 8 o'clock his morning.

The Weekly and Extra will contain all the news hat has been received in the last eight days.

The Oregon Question-The Forty-Ninth Parallel-State of the Negotiations.

As his all-absorbing question continues to excite the speculative consideration of every portion of the United States, we do not deem it necessary to offer any apology for the constant references we make to it, while we regret that the position it now holds, does not afford us a satisfactory opportunity to judge, with reliable certainty, as to the probable issue. The negotiating parties have come almost to the point of settlement ; but as is very frequently the case in delicate controversies, it is more difficult to arrange the details than to determine the main question; each party thinks enough has been yielded on his side-a matter of pride steps in, and destroys the happiest prospects. If we have any reason to judge from what has teen made public by both nations, the line of division has been decided on by each government, which we do not hesitate to represent to be the forty ninth parallel of latitude; and, therefore, we do not perceive any other source of difficulty, except the terms to be agreed on for the free navigation of the Columbia, and to whom the Island of Vancouver is exclusively to belong. In our estimate of the subjects in dispute, we think that liberality, justice, and fairness, would give the island to Great Britain, the waters around it to remain open to the vessels of both nations, and the navigation of the Columbia river to be free to the subjects of Great Britain for a term of years. It the British Cabinet are seriously desirous of peace. we believe there will be no difficulty in securing it on these terms; and if they are not so, the present state of the negotiation will afford them an opportunity for a hostile collision.

It must, however, be confessed, in the absence of any appearance to renew the negotiations, that the controversy is in a less friendly state than in a mere position of abevance. It may be looked on in the character of a negative, pregnant of mischief, and of such a nature that it cannot much longer be endured, without producing further estrangements, which will require the most discreet management, in order to prevent a complete outbreak. To this seeming listlessness we are disposed to allow much weight, while we hope that, notwithstanding there are no evidences of a continuance to the negotiations, they may be in active operation.

It is impossible to bestow the slightest respect on the rumors which have been circulated in Washington, that our government has been presented with the ultimatum of Great Britain, making the boundary line to be determined by the course of the Co lumbia river, as this would not only inevitably lead to war, but would place the conduct of the British Minister, in the recent Parliamentary discussion, in a contradictory and questionable light. If it was deemed proper to condemn the course taken by Mr Pakenham, in his prompt refusal to entertain the proposition we made, and then, without any change in our position, except declining to arbitrate, to adon a position still more extravagant, would be to evince a degree of weakness and absurdity not to be imputed to a British Minister. If Sir Robert Peel had resolved to confine his proposition to such an ultimatum, he would have pronounced an eulogium on their representative, and commended his decision for its manly defence of the honor of Great Britain and as affording a just rebuke to American preten-

We cannot come to any other conclusion than what we have heretofore presented-that the peace of these two great countries will be preserved and we sincerely hope that the present favorable occasion will not be allowed to pass away without the re-establishment of the most friendly relations ; for we should be apprehensive, if the negotiation be delayed until the adjournment of Congress, some other elements of discord may be introduced to widen the breach. The prosperity of the two nations is mutually important to each other, and sound policy should dictate to both governments, not only the propriety, but the absolute necessity, of cultivating a liberal and friendly understanding.

If our differences are assuming the appearance of a controversy of pride, then are we reaching a point from which it will be found extremely embar rassing to recede; and, when our refusal to arbitrate arrives out, it will be taken by England as sufficient ground for the most decided measures, predicated on the idea that she had condescended, to the last degree, to preserve the peace of the civilized world. We, however, do not see any such question at issue, and so perfectly conciliatory, reasonable, and courteous were the grounds adopt ed in the correspondence, for conveying our decision in this matter, that we look forward to hear of the reception of our refusal as having reflected much honor on American diplomacy.

CANADIAN FRONTIER DIFFCULTIES.-We see by the papers published near the Canadian frontier, that several attempts have been made of late, to get up a frontier agitation. Col. Kerby, Collector of the Customs at Fort Erie, was fired upon, in the vicinity of his residence; and two persons have been held to bail on the American, as well as the Candian side, to take their trial, for attempting to destroy the steam ferry boat, which plies between Fort Erie and Black Rock. No less than five attempts have been made to destroy this vessel; two by boring holes through the bottom, and three by placing large quantities of gun-powder in the fire-wood.

The apprehended difficulties on the Canadian frontier, and with this country, have caused the British government to appoint a Military Governor General, in the person of the Earl of Cathcart, and at the same time to increase the standing army in Canada. A complete and thorough re-organization of the militia in Canada, has also been made, without doubt, with an express view to any apprehended

difficulties with this country.
In case any such difficulties actually take place, the Canadian frontier would, without doubt, be a prominent spot in the great battle-field, and our bold and hardy militia on the border, would be called into direct and actual service. In the mean time, the various movements of both parties, on the Canadian frontier, will be very interesting.

THE BALTIMORE PACKETS -The Baltimoreans have, at last, succeeded in arranging a line o packets between that port and Liverpool, for which purpose the well-krown Havre packet-ship Emerald has been purchased, and will, henceforth, hail from Baltimore. The line, so far, is composed of the ships Emerald, Rhone (both, at one time, New York and Havre packets), and the Roscoe, former . y one of our Liverpool liners

Our Relations with Mexico.

It has ever been our conviction that our differ. nces with this country should have been settled with promptness. The "masterly inactivity" which has been practiced, has only tended to produce fur. ther trouble; and the end will most likely terminate in hostilities. The revolution of Paredes was effected on the annexation affair, and while the party now in power hold their position, there can be no chance of a friendly negotiation. The absurd doc. trine of "masterly inactivy," will afford an opportunity to Mexico to make preparation, which if not effectual in ultimately resisting the forces of the United States, may cause the expenditure of much blood and treasure. It is "masterly inactivity" on one side, and active preparation on the other-a system of tactics which never tails to produce mischief.

The correspondence published in the Union, shows with what interest Great Britain and France view the question of annexation, and how far they were disposed to interfere to prevent the success of our negotiations, exhibiting, with great force, the advantages which those countries anticipated to enjoy should Texas maintain its independence. To the sacred cause of liberty we are indebted for the acquisition, and we shall continue to hope, should an unhappy collision happen between Mexico and the United States, that the rights of humanity will have a more extended field of action, giving an additional impulse to the moral influence of our principles.

We do not desire to see war with Mexico: but we nevertheless deem it necessary that a most decided demonstration should be made to cause a termination of our differences; and should the immediate result be war, the termination will be more speedy and less troublesome than we should experience by any further delay. An irruption of ten thousand mounted volunteers from the West, would soon bring matters to a conclusion; and while enjoying the luxuriance of a Southern clime, they might make acquisitions which would prove fully remunerative of the difficulties attending the enterprise Our maxim is, peace with all the world, but, under no circumstances, to avoid war at the sacrifice of our national honor.

If certain European cabinets had better understood the relations of this country, and properly appreciated the American character, peace would have been established on the Texas, and what is perhaps of more importance, on the Oregon question. The conduct of France has presented a most unfortunate instance of ignorance of the public feeling in the United States, in believing that the councils of this country will succomb to the ambi-tious aspirations of Great Britain, through their announcement of "masterly" neutrality. If there did not exist a warm attachment to the French people-a high respect for the intellectual greatness and military prowess of the nation, and a sincere esteem for the honorable and pure character of the king-the conduct of Monsieur Guizot would have laid the foundation of perpetual prejudice and ill will between the people of both nations, which might eventually lead to the introduction of an in-

THE LATE DISASTERS ON SQUAN BEACH.—We per ceive, in the Monmouth Democrat, the account of a meeting held in the neighborhood of the late wrecks, the object of which was "to make necessary arrangements for the interment and funeral services of the dead, which by Divine Providence have been cast upon our shore." Several resolutions were passed, resolving that the bodies not claimed be buried, &c.

vidious system of commercial legislation.

The last resolution consists of an imperfect sen. tence, in which it is said: "Having read with contempt a communication in one of the New York papers, we consider that some of the public presses of the cry New York have published vile slanders in saying, &c. which statements are all false, to the best of our knowledge and belief."

We observe among the signers of these resolu-tions, the name of John S. Forman, formerly wreckmaster, who is known to be a very respectable man. It must surely be known to the persons adopting this resolution, and who thus gratuitously attack the article in the papers, that we published only facts, related by those who came from the very spot, and who reported to us what they had seen and suffered. They spoke to the best of their knowledge and belief; for they knew and believed what they saw with their own eyes. We incline to the opinion that the best knowledge and belief of witnesses to facts, is as good, and perhaps better, than the best knowledge and belief of the accused party or their friends, who merely deny the facts.

At all events, so far are we from desiring that such disclosures and such cruelties as we have heard related, should ever happen, or ever should be true, that we shall greatly rejoice to find out that all the Squan Beach affair is nothing but a "vile slander," and that we have been led into error in recording it. Meantime, the Shipwreck Committee is engaged in collecting information, which will shortly be laid before the public, at a meeting to be called. We shall then, perhaps, have a better opportunity of deciding upon the question of veracity, which has been raised by the resolution of the meeting aforesaid.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA. - The new law to grant permission to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road to Wheeling has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, as reported by the committee; and as, in all probability, the company will commence the construction of their road on the section near Cumberland, we may soon hope for an abundant supply of coal from the mines situated on the Potomac river.

STRAM SHIP MASSACHUSETTS .- It seems that the report which originated in Boston, of this ship hav-ing been seen off Nantucket, on the 19th inst., is, after all, an error. The captain who gave the re port, saw a ship, which, from a number of circumstances, he supposed to be the Massachusetts.

Movements of Travellers.

Movements of Travellers.

The arrivals yesterday, no doubt ascribable to the continued severity of the weather, fell off vastly from those of the preceding day. There are, nevertheless, at the AMERICAN—Mr. How, Philadelphia; Mr. Ringston, do.; Mr. Polhemus, New York.

ASTOR—Measts Poulter and Walsb, Baltimore; J. Glenn, do.; Mr. Parker, Canada; E. Rogers, Mississippi; Ed. Mikles, Baltimore; A. P. Stone, Columbus, O.; Meastr. Spooter, Tucker and White, Boston; Capt. Spaulding, do.; Wharion and Duncan, Philadelphia; C. Hammond, do.; Honorable, Mr. Carroll, Washington; S. Goodwin, Troy; S. Magrath, Philadelphia; R. Blount, Memphis; W. H. Harrison, Cincunnati; H. Ames, Samuel Scovill, Connecticut; Gen. Van Rensselaer, Albany; Hale and Macy, New York; Gen Geo. Barker, Buffalo; J. Milner, do.; S. Huckler, Tennessee.

City—Georga Renken, Lynchburgh; J. G. Richmond, Va.; R. C. Conners, Zanesville, O.; George P. Smith, Pittsburgh; A. B. Fisher, Tennessee; S. A. Lewis, Philadelphia; W. F. Day, New Bediord; Thomas Carps, Philadelphia; R. A. King, Upper Canada; O. Stebbins, Richmond; A. F. Cheesborough, Philadelphia; R. W. Neft, H. N. Cony, C. Hallowell, do.; Messrs. Harrison and Hamper, Baltimore.

Franklin—Harrison Bog, St. Louis; W. Marcy, J. Pudney, Nashville, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, Litchfield; C. W. Towne, Boston; L. Well, Quincy, Ill; G. Tranchastt, Cincinnati, Messrs. Wilcox, Mitchell, Gilbert, Blackman, do.; M. C. Jennings, do.

don.

Howard—Louis Rousscau, West Trov; Mr. Goold,
Beston; A. P. Cholos, Pittsburgh; John Patterson, Connecticut; John Lesdbetor, Cincinnett; S. M. Watson, Bufalo; E. D. Daty, Rochester; R. B. Little, New Haven;
W. Wheeler, Mississippi; A. Lewis, Charleston, S. C.;
W. Patterson, Jesse Cox, Philadelphia; P. Waldron,
Newark-

The Bohemian Girl.

The Bohemian Girl.

James G. Benneit, Esq.

Permit me to correct an error which you have unintentionally committed, in referring to the case of Atteill vs. Graham, the particulars of which, as far as that suit goes, are correctly stated; you observe, "there are eleven quitam actious growing out of this cause." Now the quitam actions to which you refer, have nothing to do with the cause against Mr. Graham; they were commenced by Ferrett & Co. of Philadelphia, music sellers, against Mr. Atwill Mr. Graham was the mere agent of Ferrett & Co.

Samuel Owen, Sol for Mr. Atwill.

We hear, just as we go to arese, that Abijah Harrison, a venerable citizen of Orange, and we presume the oldest man in the county, died this morning at the advanced age of 96 years — Newerk Ade., Thursday.

QUARANTINE LAWS .- We have received the report of a committee appointed by the last Legislature of this State, to examine into the existing quarantine laws-to take testimony, report facts, and such alterations in the present quarantine laws, as they may deem expedient. The committee consisted of D. C. Wheeler, C. Comstock, and Reuben H. Hine, Esquires, and their able report shows that they brought the greatest skill and perseverance to their assistance. The report embraces a large octavo volume, and is replete with valuable and interesting information on the subject of contagious and infectious diseases. The committee, in their report, trace the yellow fever from its last visit to this city, in 1822, up to its first appearance, and arrive at the conclusion that it was originally brought here by shipping; and finding aliment to subsist on, it has gone on committing its fearful ravages, untillike fire, it disappeared from want of substance to destroy. The committee extended their investigation into the subject of small pox and cholera, and their researches furnish a variety of interesting and valuable information. From the length of the report, we find it difficult to give an abstract even of it, and are compelled to take a very narrow glance at its principal features only. From the testimony submitted to them in regard to those three great scourges of the human family, yellow fever, small pox, and cholera, the committee arrive at the following conclusions:-

lowing conclusions:—

1. That the yellow fever has been brought to the city of New York in her shipping, either by the foulness of the vessel the sickness of persons on board, a damaged cargo, or clothes from those who had died with the yellow fever, or from some of these causes combined.

2. That the yellow fever may be brought to the port of New York on ship board, when the average temperature at New York is about 80° Fahrenheit's thermometer, from a sickly port within the tropics, and not be perceived until after he arrival, and perhaps not until after she has broken bulk.

3. That a vessel, from any port where the average temperature is about 80° Fahrenheit's thermometer, not passing into a colder atmosphere, and arriving at New York in a similar atmosphere, may bring the yellow fever, if the yellow fever is prevailing at the port of her departure, or if she lays along side a vessel intected with yellow fever, or the crew or persons on board are other wise exposed to it.

4. That the progress of the yellow fever is checked

ise exposed to it.

4 That the progress of the yellow fever is checked y violent atmospheric commotions, and destroyed by

ost.
5 That the yellow fever is not contagious, infectious,

Institute yearow lever is not contagious, infectious, or epidemic, in a perfectly pure atmosphere, unless it has been pent up in clothes, or other substances, from persons who have had the dissense, and then it will spend itself on the persons first attacked.

6 That the yellow fever will develope itself in from two to twelve days after infection and may even sooner, if the exposure is to the morbid effluvium of the disease, in a concentrated form.

n a concentrated form.
7. That the small pox, in the city and State of New

7. That the small pox, in the city and State of New York, principally originates from foreign sources, and may be lessened by quarantine regulations.

8. That the smallpox, when taken without inoculation, developes itself in from six to twenty-one days, and by inoculation, in from seven to ten days.

9. That the pestilential cholera developes itself in from one to ten days.

10. That passengers arriving in vessels from Europe, not having touched at any port within the tropics, or being exposed to the yellow fever, should, if found in good health, cleanly, and in a cleanly vessel, with an undamaged cargo, be allowed to come immediately to the wharves of the city, with the vessels, after an examination by the health officer.

11. That quarantine regulations, at the port of New York, are necessary, but should be made as perfect as human skill can devise, and enforced by medical science, manly energy, and uprightness of purpose, with as little ambarrassment of contents.

human skill can devise, and enforced by medical science, manly energy, and uprightness of purpose, with as little embarrassment to commerce, as is consistent with a wise caution for the public health.

12. That if the yellow fever can find subjects unacclimated, it has the power on ship board, or on its arrival at the port of New York, when the temperature runges not far from 80 deg. F. hrenheit's thermometer, of gathering strength, or of reproducing Itself, in an st. mosphere vitiated by exhalations from pursons confined in illy-ventilated places; by exhalations from animal exuvise; by noisome fifth in docks uncovered by water at low tide; by marshy and undrained lands, by soil abounding with dead bodies imperfactly covered with earth; by decaying vegetable or animal matter; by patrid or impure food and water; by an uncleanly habit; by overfatigue and animal exhaustion; and with these causes, perhaps even with either separately, may become a malignant, pestilential disease, and its march will be made more easy if the atmosphere is humid.

These conclusions have been deduced from the

These conclusions have been deduced from the testimony of a number of our most able physicians. and are entitled to great consideration. The committee have proposed a bill based on these conclusions, which they have annexed to their report .-There is one feature connected with this which all will heartily approve of. We give it in the words of the report :-

of the report:—

The bill has a feature which the committee hope will commend it to the patriotic citizens who are called officially to legislate for the people of the State. It gives relief to the immigrant seeking our shores, who ever he may be, for one year after he pays his contribution on arriving at the port of New York, provided he comes to the hospital door and shows that he is sick with a temporary disease.

the hospital door and shows that he is and with a temporary disease.

This additional benefit the committee find in the suggestions of the resident physician, and that the grounds and hospital buildings are, in his estimation, sufficiently large for this purpose. As the effect of this provision cannot be precisely foreseen, the committee think that this provision should not now be extended beyond one year, which will probably leave a surplus, without increasing the amount now required to be paid as hospital money.

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the provision should not we be extended beyond one
year, which will probably leave a surplus, without increasing the amount now required to be paid as hospital
money.

The operation of the present law has given hope, but
it has been deferred and the heart made sad, for the moment the man of sickness, or the woman of misfortune,
or the child of disease, had parsed the quarantine ground,
that moment they ceased to have any claims upon the
Narine Ho pital for relief. It is this feature in the law
sa it now exists, which the committee have been informad started the inquiry as to its justice, its constitutionality. The persons interested asked why the immigrant
who paid his mousy could have no benefit from it after
he came to the city; and in their inquiries they learn
that there were surphns moneys, which were appropriated to other purposes, notwithstanding the law itself
provides that the surplus "shall remain appropriated to
supply any' deficiency that may occur of the annual
funds, to meat the annual expenses of the hospital, and
to defray the expenses of erecting such other hospitals
or buildings as the Governor may from time to time direct." The Legislature evidently intended that all the
moneys collected from this sonres should be expended
for the benefit of the immigrant, and the sustaining of a
good quarantine establishment, by funding any surplus
which might be obtained in one year, to make up any deficiency for any cause in a subsequent year. It was a
specific tax for a specific purpose.

The committee suggest with great diffidence, however,
that the diversion of any of these funds is unjust, though,
pethaps, not technically or legally wrong. And if the
committee comprehend one of the points taken in the
late argument before the Sopreme Court of the U. States,
by the present able Attorney General of the State, the
view of the committee have not, however, proposed to the
tolly any the conditions of the inhalm of the
committee comprehend o

We heartily commend the bill to the Legislature, as being worthy of the most serious attention and consideration, and express a wish that a portion at least of the indefaugable zeal which has characterized the committee in their research after facts, will mark the action of the Legislature upon the whole subject.

I asked a question, in your paper, the other day, seriously, who Mr. Wedgewood was, who sat among the big bugs on the platform, at the Covent Garden Theatre, at the great corn law league meeting. I asked the same question in another paper, the Gazette. Some one has replied, over the signature Plus. Funny enough. I suspected Mr. W. was some presuming elf, like George Jones, the actor, who presumed to represent us all, after the great fire, at the great meeting in London. Oh! Mr. Editor, what fantastic tricks some of our countrymen do perpetrate abroad. Yours,

KNICKERBOCKER.

COURT Calendar—This Day.

Screnon Court.—186, 189, 202 to 208, 210, 212 to 223, 226, 227, 18, 228 to 288, 240, 242, 243. Two Courts.

Affairs in Texas and Mexico.

Affairs in Texas and Mexico.

[From the Corpus Christi Gazette, Feb. 12.]

The Army of Occupation.—We understand that orders have at last arrived for breaking up the encampment of the "army of occupation" here, and its removal to the Rio Grande. Farties have been sent out, to survey the route from the head of Padre Island, at the Corpus Christi pass, down the west side of the Island, opposite Foint lasbel, near the Brassos de Santiago—and also, the route on the main land from twenty to thirty miles west of the Laguna del Madre, terminating at Point Isabel. From all we can learn, Foint Isabel is the destination of the "army of occupation." What they are to do there, and the object of their going, are to us a profound mystery. One thing is certain. If the United States are about to occupy the east bank of the Rio Grande, and have any desire to make that occupation a permanent one, they must send there a much stronger force than the one now here. They should not forget, that in twenty days from the time we are giving this information, there can be, and probably will be, 25,000 Mexican troops within two days march of Point Isabel. In all military matters, there is no error more fatal than that of holding an enemy in too slight estimation. Instead of black-eyed Senoras, and the welcome of friends, we predict that our "army of occupation," will find some less agreeable subjects to digest, before they take up a permanent residence upon the banks of the Rio Grande. Our sources of information are in no way inferior to those of the United States government itself.—The policy which has dictated the removal of the camp from this place, we have reason to believe, is founded in error.

Maxico.—We have just received a very interesting

from this place, we have reason to believe, as local error.

Maxico — We have just received a very interesting letter, under date of February 4th, from a friend now living in one of the frontier towns on the Rio Grande, in which he says, "in all our revolutions in Mexico, there has been a definite object in view, (although that object has not always been attained) either in favor, or against, liberal principles. Of the party denominated Central, a very small faction, consisting of the old aristocracy, are still supposed to be in favor of a monarchy—but the programme of the party is the establishment of an olgarchy.

still supposed to be in favor of a monarchy -but the programme of the party is the establishment of an oilgarchy.

"The liberal party, comprising the whole of the middle, and a large portion of the first class of the community, aim at the establishment of a Federative Republic—
leaving to the individual States sufficient power to render it impossible for the General Government either to
cappress them, or be at all dangerous to their liberties.
This party wish to destroy, an I forever, the privileged
class, and to make the civil superior to the military and
clerical powers. The clergy and other religious orders
in Mexico, omprise about 4000 altogether, and are divided in their political opinious; but now from fear of
arbitrary, militrary oppression, they are generally disposed to side with the liberal party.

"At present, the army is united against the people; and
this will unite all privis against the usurpation of Gen.
Paredes.

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Faredes.

"The people, as a body, are ripe for resistance, terrible
resistance; and all parties, forgetting for a sesson their
private grievances and convinced of the absolute necessity of combining all their energies, will most cordially
unite to destroy the dangerous power of the army, which
has hitherto been employed solely for their injury."

We would be glad to give our readers further extracts
from the letter of our correspondent, but as they relate
to highly important events which are about to take place
in connection with their own domestic policy, we deem it
improper to compromise the affair by any direct allusion
to it. The news fr m Mexico, in our next, will be of an
highly interesting character.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 19]

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[From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 19]
By the arrival of the brig Titi, Captain Brown, from Havana, we have advices, brought by the British steamer Teviot, from Vera Cruz to the 31st January, and from the city of Mexico to the 27th. These advices are several days later than we had previously received, but the intelligence has nevertheless been mostly anticipated. We find them in our Havana exchanges—our Mexican files not having come to hand.

From the tenor of the papers before us we infer that Gen. Arista has attempted no revolution—has made no movement whatever against the Government of Gen. Paredes. The new which reached us by way of Pensacola of his movements cannot have been authentic. El Diarie del Geherne, of the 21st Jan, says that the whole country has given in its adhesion to the plan of San Luis Potosi. Nothing is said of Yucatan, though the Havana papers were fully aware that she had witudraw from the Mexican coniederacy.

By this arrival no light whatever is thrown upon the actions of Mr. Slidell. It is mentioned that after repeated solicitations, he obtained an escort to leave Mexico. It is somewhat singular that this most important matter should be shrounded in mystery. In General Almonte's letter, which we do not recollect to have seen before, in which he accepts the office of Secretary of War and Marine, there occurs a paragrapph in which he speaks of the embarrassmonts of the government; of his desire to co-operate in the preservation of order, "happily reestablished;" and of preparations for "the campaign of Texas."

Neither in this nor in other documents do we see any

the emburrassmonts of the government; of his desire to co-operate in the preservation of order, "heppily reestablished;" and of preparations for "the campaign of Texas."

Neither in this nor in other documents do we see any thing to confirm the report of raising any army of 60,000 men for the recovery of Texas. But measures have been taken, beyond all doubt, to increase the effective military force of Mexico, and the war of Texas is the single pretext for the same.

The Mexican editors continue to exhibit great suspicion, and even alarm, in regard to the United States naval forces on their Pacific coast.

Our readers need not be informed as to that squadron; but the Mexicans attribute to Com. Sloat an ominious menace: that in case Mexico should declare war against the United States, he would take possession of the Mexican ground vessels, and with them blockade the Mexican ports, leaving his own squadron free for more interesting operations upon the coast. The Mexicans griver over this personal menace of the American Commodore, but they are not a little pleased that both France and England have strong naval forces on the Facific coast to watch "the American forces, and see that the property of their countrymen is respected."

The "call" for the assembling of a Mexican Congress has been made. The act was celebrated as a national holiday, with overy demonstration of Joy. We do not find the particular day noted for the convening of this body.

The Minister of the Treasury is taking energetic measures to reduce to order the affairs of his department. He has forbidden the governors of the several departments to contract losns, and has ordered the "centralization" of the revenues appropriated to the different departments. But these revenue measures are somewhag indistinct. Not so, however, the remittance of \$50,000 to the army of the north, which is announced in the Memorial of the 25th.

The Monitor Constitucional of the 23d, says that the Baron Gros has been supolitated to settle the difference between France and Me

Baron Gros has been appointed to settle the difference between France and Mexico. (We think this appointment has before been announced.)

A Minister from the King of Prussia has arrived at Vera Cruz.

The Memorial Historico of the 18th January commends the simplicity of the habits of the Provisional President, his accessibility to all clauses, and indefatigable attention to business. He has not taken up his residence in the National Palace, visiting it only at certain hours for the despatch of affairs.

A committee has been appointed by him for the purpose of digesting a complete re-organization of affairs—a plan of government and policy. Senores Gomez de la Cortina, Francisco Fagosga, and Edurado de Gorestiza, compose this committee, the designs of which are not particularly unfolded.

The Mexican schr. Yucateco, Capt. Prats, arrived at this port yesterday from Campesoft, whence she sailed on the 7th lost. She confirms all the information we

this port yesterday from Campeachy, whence she sailed on the 7th lost. She confirms all the information we have hitherto received in regard to the declaration of independence made by that Department. The Yucatecos were daily expecting to hear that the Mexicans had closed their ports against them, in consequence of their declaration.

were daily expecting to hear that the Mexicans had closed their ports against them, in consequence of their declaration.

The following letter from our attentive correspondent contains all the news of importance stirring:

HATANA, 10th Feb., 1846.—I send you papers containing all the news from Mexico, which you will find interesting. Santa Anna is now openly preparing to return there, but does not go by this month's steamer. In the steamer from Mexico there came M'lle. Borghese, but she dared not land, as Marty, the Empression of the Opers, swore he would imprison her for having run away from here three years since, while engaged as Frima Donna, and left him in the lurch. Every influence was tried on him, but he was immovable.

Cur troops are in a constant active drill, and have been so for a month. Sham fights, reviews, &c., take place almost every day, and the greatest attention is displayed by the general officers to the accoutrements and personal appearance of every soldier. The Conscription law has been extended to this island, and the process of enrolment is now going on in order to fill the ranks of the army. The navy is also preparing for service. The line-of battle ship it was found necessary to repair, and it is being done with all haste; meanwhile a frigate has gone on a mission to Vera Cruz. In fact, our military, land and sea, have lost their old easy times, and they now sweat and puff and blow about as though they were to meet a world in arms.

[From the New Orleans Tropic, Feb. 19]

The Dorin de la Marina contslos a long article on the

gone on a mission to Vera Cruz. In fact, our military, and and see, have lost their old easy times, and they now sweat and puff and blow about as though they were to meet a world in arms.

[From the New Orleans Tropic, Feb. 19]

The Diverie de la Marina conteins a long article on the condition of Mexico—the public opinion relative to the new President and his Ministry—the relations of that country with the United States—and the American, British and French forces in the Pacific. In this article, are extracts from Mexican papers. We have room to notice them but hirefly. Et M-morie, Historice, a ne - name for E' Sigle XIX, publishes a communication directed by the former Minister of Foreign Relations to the Government Council, touching the non reception of Mr Slidell. El Sr Penay Pena says in this communication that the response of the Mexican Government to the proposition of that of the United States, was to receive a commissioner to adjust the Texas question, but not in the character in which Mr. Slidell presented himself. After explaining at length the reasons which had induced an acceptance of the proposition of our Government, as a means of avoiding war, and stating that Mr. S. was not sufficiently empowered to act, measured had induced an acceptance of the proposition of our Government, as a means of avoiding war, and stating that Mr. S. was not sufficiently empowered to act, measured by a sping that the Mexican Government did not feel itself obliged to admit Mr. S as a commissioner from that of the United States, but that it would do it as soon as the requisites essential to the credentials should be furnished.

[From the Houston Telegraph, Feb. 11.]

Graman Enroranna.—Notwithstanding the immense emigration from the United States, the emigration from the Content of the Williams of the Williams of the Williams of the Frederick has become justy alarmed to notice, in all sections of his dominions, the busy notes of preparaction, and he fears that his provinces will be nearly depopulated, unless some strenuous

the beams of intelligence are disfused sround them. They have long endeavered to prevent the circulation of American publications among their subjects, and have passed severe laws to prevent any newspapers or pamphlets published in republican countries from circulating in their dominions; but have permitted latters to circulate freely. They forgot that the thousands and tens of thousands of their subjects who emigrated to America, would write home to their relations and describe in glowing terms the sweets of republican government, and thus incite an ardent desire among those tyrant bowed people to join their kindred in a land of freedom. The infection (if we may so term it) has apread wider and wider as crowd after crowd of joyous emigrants hurried away to the free homes of America; and now all Germany is aroused, and thousands and tens of thousands are preparing like their Gothic ancestors, to seek new homes in distant climes. They will be ever welcome here, for there is a high souled love of liberty, an ardent attachment to free institutions implanted in the German character; and they become good republicans, good citizens, from the moment that they set foot upon American soil.

Bexas.—The good effects of amexation are already beginning to appear among the dilapidated buildings of this ancient city. Its late tennalies houses are ringing with the busy hum of happy families, and its streets are fast filling up with throngs of emigrants and fraders. Frenchmen, Germans, Mexicans and the Anglo-Americans seem to be vieing with each other to restore warstricken Bexar to its former greatness. Some of the colonists of Castro, a portion of German emigrants who have lately arrived, and many American families, have received new energy since they have the assurance of protection. A few months since, many of them had been continued almost uninterruptedly in that section since the first revolt of Hidalgo, that they were almost induced, like some of their kindred in former years, to desert their homes in despair, and seek r

Theatricals.

PARK THEATRE. -The tragedy of "Douglas" was per-

formed last evening for the benefit of Miss Charlotte Barnes, it being the last night of her engagement. Miss Barnes played Young Norval most admirably. The character of the noble and heroic youth was indeed as fuely conceived as beautifully executed. The Glenalvon of Mr. Vandenhoff, the Old Norval of Mr. Barry, and the Lady Randolph of Mrs. Bland, were all excellent. At the conclusion of the tragedy, Professor Sands and his lovely and talented children, sgain sppeared in their graceful and beautiful gymnastic exercises. The novel graceful and beautiful gymnastic exercises. The novel a dextrordinary feats performed by these wonderful critistes, are as pleasing as they are varied, and astonishing. It is not only a rare display of skill, agility, any atrength, but a direct appeal to our fioer sense of beauty within and we rise from witnessing the display, with huge delight and satisfaction. Mr Bands and his children come upon the stage dressed magnificently in a tight fitting costume, which serves to display to advantage the fiely moulded forms of the boys, and the herculean and symmetrical proportions of the father. The children first dance about the stage like young Cupids, and then follows a succession of feats, perfect and glorious of their kind. The boys are positively twisted into shapes of so grotesque and picturesque a character as to dely description, while the father exhibits a vigorous elasticity of nerve and precision of movement, not easily imagined by those who have not witnessed these performances. They are truly matchless in their art, and their benefit, which takes place this evening, will undoubtedly attract a crowded and fashionable audience. This is the last night of their appearance, and in addition to the feats heretofore performed, others still more astonishing will be exhibited. The fine comedy, entitled, "The Road to Ruin," will also be presented, Mr. Vandenhoff playing Young Dornton Bowery Theatre.-The grand Indian equestrian

drama," Arasepha," was performed last night before a full house, with distinguished success. This perfor-mance is well calculated to give a practical illustration of the glorious scenes of the revolutionary period. All the Indian characters were rendered with remarkable delicity. It is needless to say anything of the unique representation of Arasapha by Mr. Scott. Mrs. Jones' Wetumpka was natural and effective. Never did we see a more correct delineation of Yankee character, than see a more correct delineation of Yankee character, than
Davenport's Tribulation Whetstone; the spectators were
universally deligated with it. Hadaway is inimitable in
the character of Yan Dunder Fritz. The last scene, in
which a fall of real water was produced with striking
effect, excited the admiration of all who saw it. The
most enthusiastic applause wes manifested throughout
the whole performance. "Arasaphu" is to be repeated
again to night. No one who has patriotism, or fondness
for good acting, should fail to go and witness this grand
national drama. The "Mountain Drover," and "Bold
Thunderbolt," are also to be played to-night; so it will
be perceived that the enterprising managers of the
Bowery spare no pains in serving up a rich theatrical
feast.

Feest.

Howas' Circus—This fashionable and fascinating resort of the admirers of art, was well filled last night on the occasion of Mudam Macarte's benefit. Of her beautiful parformances it is unnecessary to say more than that the favor of a discerning public is the best testimony of the merits of an artiste, and this testimony was last night abundantly awarded to her. The other performers played their parts with admirable skill, and drew down repeated and enthusiastic applause. This evening a grand and rich entertainment is officed to the public. It is the last night of the appearance of the great equestrian favorite, Madam Macarte. We refer to the programme of the bills for full particulars.

Leoroton ps Meyen.—The lion pinnist gave his sec-

LECTOLD DE MEYER.—The lion planist gave his second concert in Philadalphia on Wednesday evening last. We make the following extract from one of the papers:—"De Meyer's second concert, at the Musical papers:—"De Meyer's second concert, at the Musical Fund Hall, on Weduesday evening, was attended by another large and brilliant audience, and was fully successful. The great plantst was warmly and enthusiastically applauded. The andience, on this occasion, was even larger than at the first concert." Another paper says:—"De Meyer was enthusiastically applauded, and his 'Le Carnival' de Venice' received with raptures, and enchored to the echo. On answering the call, the talented artist substituted "Hail Columbia" and "Yaukee Doodle,' with variations, in such a masterly and brilliant manner, that it took the auda 'nce by atorm, and caused such a furor, that, at one tim., we had serious apprehensions for the safety of the hall. It was stated that this was De Meyer's last concert in this city. We hope not Let us have another, by all means."

The Swiss Bell Ringers are in Galveston, Texas.

Mr. Winchell, the celebrated comic leuturer and delineator of eccentric characters, will open in New Haven the ensuing week. He will be assisted by hr. Oldfield, planist.

planist.

All of assisted by Mr. Oldfield,

All The advertisement in our columns of yesterday, neaded "different versions of the same thing,"
was not paid for, or inserted at the instance, of Mr.

Day.

Testimony and Contradiction.

"There has been no trial or decision in any Court at Washing on. i which a your connected in any way with the rabber business, had an interest."

"The patent office has not decided that Charles Goodyear was the suventor of the machine which Solomoa C. Waraer is now claiming a patent for."

"The atstement of your [It buse's] Washington correspondent, that one of the quest in a set he india rubber cont oversy so long in the newspipers, has been decided, is incorrect."

Commissioner say. has been, and Day says. "As not "-all addresses to 'istel igent readers!!."

The [Itowing I ther form the Commissioner of Patents I submitts intelligent readers!!."

Washington Ciry, D. C., Feb. 5, 1846.

Sir—You are hereby informed that in the case of he interfere ce between your claims and the set of Cas les Gradyer up no which a heart g was appoined to the lase place on the had has been decided in the favor. I aclosed is a copy of the decision.

The t stimony in the case is now open to the inspection of the stimony in the case, is now open to the inspection of the testimony in the case, is now open to the inspection of the testimony in the case, is now open to the inspection of the inspection of the inspection of the case of the inspection of the testimony in the case, is now open to the inspection of the insp

The t stimony in the case is now open to the inspection of these concerned. An appeal lies from this decision under the provisions of the 7th section of the act of July 4 1835, and 111 section of the act of July 4 1835, and 111 section of the act of Maren 3d, 1839.

You s. respect tilly be act of Maren 3d, 1839.

EDMUND BURKE.

provision of the 7th section of the act of Jely & 1828, and 1th section of the act of Marca 3d, 1839, and 1th section of the act of Marca 3d, 1839, and 1th section of the act of Marca 3d, 1839, and 1th section of the act of Marca 3d, 1839, and 1th section of the act of Marca 3d, 1839, and 1th Solomon C. Warder, cere of Messars N rton & Lawrence, 57 Fine street, New Y cy. Depth of the Solomon Solomon C. Warder, cere of Messars N rton & Lawrence, 57 Fine street, New Y cy. Depth of the Solomon Solomon C. Warder, Cere of Messars N rton & Lawrence, 57 Fine street, New Y cy. Depth of the Solomon C. Warder, Charles To the Editor of the Solomon Solomon C. Warder, Cere of the Solomon C. Warder, Containing a copy of a plea put in by Horace H Day, and sworn to by him. In defence of a satis against him now pending. In this plet there is a suse of my name not warranted by the facts, in claiming for me the honor of making issociant, or Mirallic Renard. Bir Diy in his plea says:

"Extract from the affidant of H. H. Doy, dated and sucora, Nos. 1, 1841 on file in Court.

"And this defendant (Day) forther says that Nathaniel Heyward is not the first and original incentor or siscoverer of the use of saiphur, un combination with in its number, in the manufacture of Ludy rubber noods as claim-i i the letter patter.

And this defendant (Day) forther says that Nathaniel Heyward is not the first and original incentor or siscovers the patter. In combination in the manufacture of Indignables goods which good he then experiments of the action of a high degree of heat, &c.

Athough I have made many experiments in India rubber and have been familiar with the experiments of the science of the section of the cere and the section of the cere and the section of the section of

3. W. HARMAN.

The curse of the cure and prevention of Chapted Haods, for asle at the principal dreagast meths city, and wholesale and retail at the store of the subscriber.

LUGENE ROUSSEL.

RUGENE ROUSSEL.

Soap, Shving Cream, as he. No. 139 Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlands streets.

The Plumbe National Dag nerrian Gallery, on the apper corner of Broadway and Murray street, is daily receiving additions to the airsedy most interesting collection of portraits that has ever been opened to the public free

India Rubber Stretched Out.
GOODYEAR'S PATENT.
The University Patent Office.
This university, that the americal said come Greeting:
This is to certify, that the americal a true copy upon the records of tax office, of the specification of Charles Goodwar's Letter Patent, dated 5th July, 1815.
In testimony whereof, I. Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents, have caused the sell of the Patent Office to be hereuto silvad, this wentieth day of December, in L. S. the year of our Lord one thousand eight hand ed and forty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventieth.

ED MUND BURKE. To all persons to w THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THESE LETTERS PATENT, AND MAKING PART OF THE SAME.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come:
Be it known that I Charies theodyper, of the city and county of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, have invested a new and useful water-proof manufacture, composed of two elastic substances, of which the following is a full and exact description:

description:
My new fabric or manufacture is composed of what is termed stocking kint cloth, for cloth woven as a similar manner to atticles of hosiery.) and caoutchouc applied and cemented to its exterior surface or surfaces, or of two or more layers of such atocking kint cloth having one or more sheets or layers of caoutchouc interposed between, and connected or made to adhere to their such stocking and connected of manufacture, or the combination of the contribute materials, stocking knit fabric and caoutchour, what the the latter be applied to the exterior surface or surfaces of said fabric, or between two or more pieces or layers of said fabric or cloth, subtantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my signature, this sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1845.

CHARLES GOODYEAR.

R. H. Enov. Geo. H. Bailey. (Letters Patent dated July 5th. 1845.)

City and County of New York, ss.—Georee V. White, aged forty-four years and upwa 6s, being dely awars, doth denoes and say that deponent is familiar with the subject of India Rubber manufacture; that deponent his been engaged in the basiness constantly for the last "we've years in the Stees of New York and New Jersey, purt of the time exclusion of New York and New Jersey, purt of the time of the Stees of New York and New Jersey, purt of the time of the Stees of New York and New Jersey, purt of the time of the Stees of New York and New Jersey, purt of the time of the Stees of New York and New Jersey, purt of the time of the Stees of New York and New Jersey, purt of the time of the Smith & Son, is the city of New Jersey. Cambridge and for many years one thought of the Smith & Son is vented the them to me new process of miking elastic goods by combring stocking-knit forier with India Rubber, and from that time until I left their employment, which was in May, one the usual eight handred and forty-three, (183) large quantities of said goods were made and soid by said Smith & Son, and among the groots made and sold, was not less than con thousand pur of Boots and Shoes. That the new combination was publicly advertised describing the advantage of the saw article in various newspapers, and the sales of goods thus made was a regular part of the business, and has been continued as deconent is inforted and believes, up to the present time by the dir rubber mainfacturers and the public from the time first in troduced by Smith & Son, and to the present. Depotent further saith that he has read a certified copy of the s-ceilication of the patient taken out by Charles Goodyear, in the summer of ene thousand eight hundred and forty-five, (183), in the same of ene thousand eight hundred and forty-five, (184), in the same of ene thousand eight hundred and forty-five, (184), in the summer of ene thousand eight hundred and forty-five, (185), for hosame

coods, withou a few blocks of each other in the city of New Y rk, for many years past.

There are yet many other braveles of the business, not locked up by Patent, and whoever intends to appropriate farm, would do well to know, that the Commissioners of Patents with the stronger assurance, that he will recommend to the present Congress, the pass go of a law for the repeal of all fraud-left and illeral patents. The n cessity for such a law, will be evident enough to members of Congress, when they understand the way that rubber can stretch this Goodyes.

The Metalic Pubber Patent, and affidavis may be found in the Tribune and Mirror of yesterday. Look at them.

Dispepsia.—This distressing complaint is no weakness of the diseasive organs, and like every other disease, is cuived by importry of the blood. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from had blood, is deficient in those wonderful solvent properties, which are of such vital importance to the dege tran. Consequently the flood, insteas of being a seedily dissolved of one becomes about the stomach and the stomach, cholic, daysantery, choise morbus, and other dreadful con plants.

WEIGHTS INDIAN VEGETABLE FILLS are a certain cure for Dispep is, because they cleaned the stomach and bowers from all bulious hamors, and purity the blood. Four or five of said pills, taken at might ou song to bed, will in all cases give some relief, and if continued a short time, will not only make a perfect cure of Dispepsia, but will assuredly drive pain or distresses of every description from the body.

"Laurion—It avoid also be rem minered that a man by the name of Samual Reed, who sells medicine purporting to be lading fills, is Gay street, two doors east of Market street, Bitmore, is not an agent of mine, neither can I guarantse as genuine any that he has for sale.

The only security against imposition is to purchase from no person neless he can show a certificare of agency, or at the Office and General Depot, No. 28 Greenwich street, New York. Dispepsia.-This distressing complaint is a

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

MONEY M.RKET, Friday, Feb. 27-6 P. M. The news from Washington had a very great effect pon the stock market, and prices fell off a fraction. Pennsylvania 5's and Kentucky 6's closed at yesterday's prices; Reading Railroad improved 1½ per cent, and Vicksburg, ½; while Farmers' Loan fell off ¿ per cent; Canton, 1; Harlem, 1; Long Island, 13; Ohio 6's, 1.

the market appeared to be a little more buoyant.

There is very little demand for foreign excl Quotations for sterling bills have slightly advanced We now quote prime bills on London at 91 a 81 per can premium. On Paris 5[28] a 5[27]; Amsterdam 39] a 39];

Hamburg 364 a 352; Bremen 784 a 784. The New York State Bank (Albany) has declared remi annual dividend of five per cent, payable on the 2d of March.

We annex our usual table of quotations for the prin pal State and other stocks used for investment :-

| PRICES OF STOCKS USED FOR INVESTMENT: | PRICES OF STOCKS USED FOR STOCKS USE PRICES OF STOCKS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

There has been, during the past month, a very rial improvement in quotations for the really good divi-dend paying stocks. This improvement has been caused partly by the important and favorable commercial ad-vices from Europe, partly by a slight improvement n our money market, and partly by the accumulation of interest on the investments.

There is now very little doubt but that Maryland will

resume the payment of the interest on her public debt, some time during the present year. The Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Delegates, to whom that part of the Governor's message relating to the of four years has elepsed since the State discontinued the regular and punctual payment of interest on the public debt. On the 1st day of February, 1842, the State of Maryland was unable to meet the interest then due on her public debt. The revenue of the past year, sphiceble to the payment of the interest on the public debt, ex-ceeded the amount of interest which accrued during the year, by the sum of fifty five thousand, three hundred and sixty three dollars and thirty-one cents, and the excess extinguished so much of the arrearages which had accumulated in preceding years. The Committee have, after a careful laves tigation, come to the conclusion that a resumption f the regular payment of the interest on the public debt can be made with a reasonable expectation of cer-

debt can be made with a reasonable expectation of certainty, to do so hereafter without interruption.

They recommend that the attempt be made, and in dence of this recommendation, present the annexed state ment of the finances of the State:

FINANCES OF MANUARD. 1845 AND 1846.

The annual interest on the public debt of this State is.

State is.

State is.

But from this is to be deducted, the interest on \$60,000, of six per cent debt, orsated for the construction of the tobacco warehouses in Baltimore, and chargeable upon, and payable out of the Tobacco Inspection.

Scott 601.